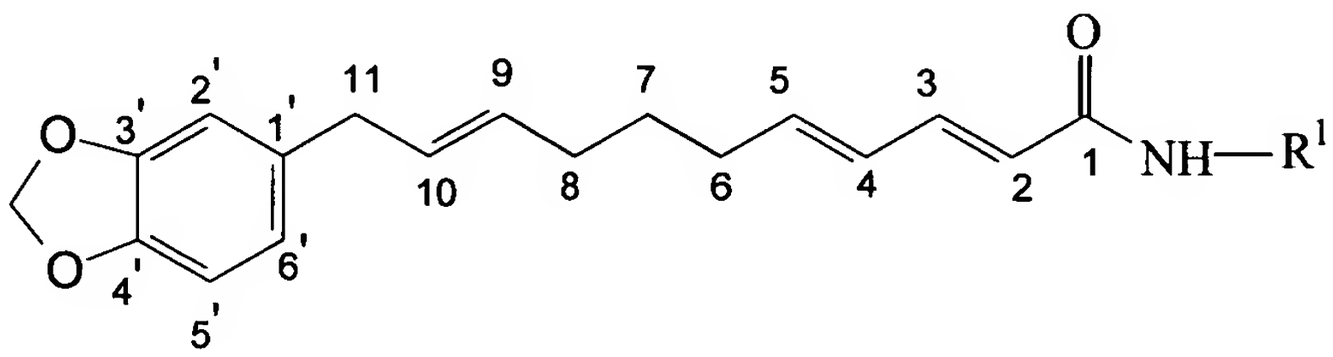
An **Appendix** including a version with markings to show changes made to the **Specification** and **Claims** is attached following page **12** of this paper.

A sealed **Certified Copy of Chinese Patent Application** is submitted with this paper to comply with the Office Action Summary regarding the requirement of Foreign Priority Document Under 35 USC 119 in the first Office Action mailed on February 25, 2004.

Amendments to the Specification

- Please replace paragraph [0013] with the following amended paragraph, in clean form, for clarity:

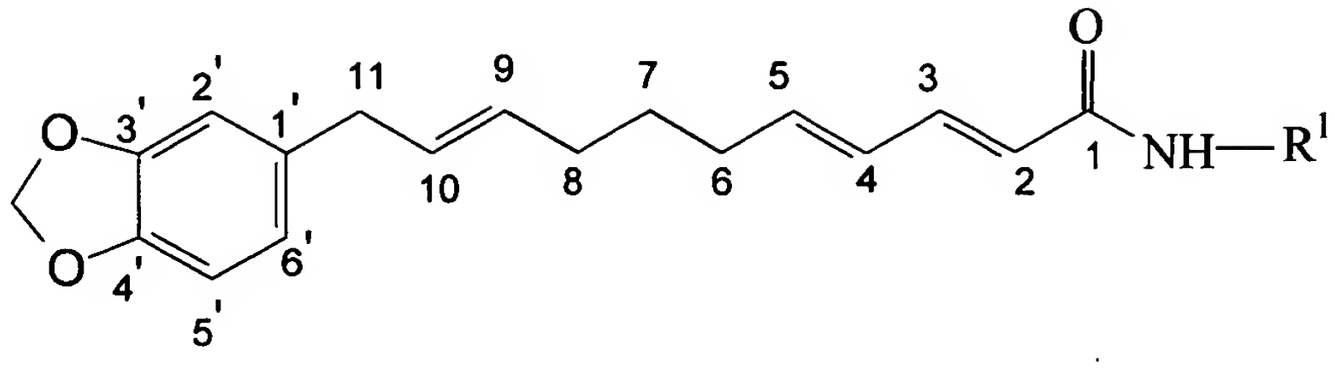
[0013] In one embodiment, the invention provides a Laetispicine compound having the following chemical structure of Formula II:



wherein R^1 is isobutyl ($-CH_2-CH(CH_3)_2$).

- Please replace paragraph [0027] with the following amended paragraph, in clean form, for clarity:

[0027] In another embodiment according to the present invention, Laetispicine is isolated and purified from herb Piper laetispicum C. DC. The chemical structure of Laetispicine is shown in Formula II:



wherein R^1 is isobutyl (-CH_2-$CH(CH_3)_2$).The chemical name of Laetispicine (Formula II) is N-isobutyl-11-(3,4-methylendioxyphenyl)-2E,4E,9E-undecatrienamide. The molecular Formula of Laetispicine is $C_{22}H_{29}NO_3$. Laetispicine is colorless, needle shaped crystals, with the melting point of 93-94 °C. NMR data (Fig. 1) indicate that Laetispicine is a long carbon atom chain with a NH group and some double bonds, attached with a benzene ring with oxygen groups. Animal study showed that the anti-depression effect of Laetispicine is 5 times of that of Fluoxetine (Prozac) (Fig. 2) and the anti-inflammation and pain relieving effect of Laetispicine is equivalent to the effect of Aspirin (Table 2). The details of isolation and purification processes for producing Laetispicine are described in Experiment 1. Methods for obtaining the compounds of Formulas I, II and their analogues are also provided. For example, Formulas II can be extracted from Piper laetispicum C. DC of Piperaceae family, and then it is purified and crystallized. Such extraction techniques include an ethanol extraction followed by an ethyl acetate extraction. Purification of the extracted substance is performed on a silica gel column with standard elution techniques. Formula I and other analogues will be produced by methods of chemical modification of Formula II. Such methods include but not limited to addition, substitution, oxidation, reduction and modification. Other methods of producing the compounds from Piperaceae will be apparent to those of skilled in the art. For example, modifications in column packing, elution buffers, flow rates for eluting the compound may all be modified or changed. Such process modifications are routine to those of skilled in the art.